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PCT 10/532623

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

anslation	PATE	NT COOPERAT	ION TRE	PCT/EP200:
Slatz		PCT	10/	532623
ans	INTERNATIONAL			. 40
•		PCT Article 36 an	d Rule 70)	
Applicant's or agent's file	FOR	FURTHER ACTION		ication of Transmittal of Internative Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/4
International application No. PCT/EP2003/011518		ational filing date (day/ October 2003 (17.		Priority date (day/month/year) 24 October 2002 (24.10.200)
	sification (IPC) or national of 5/00, B60Q 1/00	lassification and IPC		
Applicant	D	AIMLERCHRYSI	LER AG	
and is transmitte	al preliminary examination of the description of the applicant according to the applicant according to the a	to Article 36.	_	national Preliminary Examining Authori
amended 70.16 and	ort is also accompanied by A and are the basis for this re I Section 607 of the Admini nexes consist of a total of	port and/or sheets contri strative Instructions un	aining rectific	tion, claims and/or drawings which have ations made before this Authority (see
3. This report cont	ains indications relating to t	he following items:		
ı 🖾	Basis of the report			
п	Priority			
ш	Non-establishment of opini	on with regard to nove	lty, inventive s	step and industrial applicability
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Lack of unity of invention			
· v 🖂	Reasoned statement under a citations and explanations s	Article 35(2) with regard supporting such statement	rd to novelty, i ent	inventive step or industrial applicability;
VI 🗌	Certain documents cited			
VII 🗌	Certain defects in the interr	national application		
VIII 🗌	Certain observations on the	international applicati	on	
Date of submission of t	he demand	Date	of completion	n of this report
06 M	(ay 2004 (06.05.2004)		14 I	February 2005 (14.02.2005)
Name and mailing addr	ess of the IPEA/EP	Auth	orized officer	
		T-1-	phone No.	

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

In onal application No.
PCT/EP2003/011518

L.	I. Basis of the report						
1. With regard to the elements of the international application:*							
		the inte	ernational application as originally filed				
	X	the des	scription:				
1		pages	1-3, 5, 6	, as originally filed			
		pages		, filed with the demand			
1		pages	4, 4a, 4b, 7, 8 , filed with the letter of	11 January 2005 (11.01.2005)			
	\square	the clai	ime·				
		pages		as originally filed			
		pages	, as amended (togethe	, as originally filed			
		pages	, as anomore (regent	, filed with the demand			
		pages					
	Ш	the dra	wings:				
		pages					
		pages		, filed with the demand			
	_	pages	, filed with the letter of				
1	╚	the seque	ence listing part of the description:				
		pages		, as originally filed			
İ		pages		, filed with the demand			
		pages	, filed with the letter of				
2.	the ir	the lan	nguage of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (under R nguage of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)). nguage of the translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminar	which is:			
3.	With	or 55.3 regard	3). to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the internation was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:				
			ned in the international application in written form.				
	Ħ		ogether with the international application in computer readable form.				
l	Ħ		hed subsequently to this Authority in written form.				
	Ħ		hed subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.				
ĺ	Ħ		tatement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does no	at so havend the disclosure in the			
	_	interna	ational application as filed has been furnished.	te go beyond the disclosure in the			
		The st	tatement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identica urnished.	I to the written sequence listing has			
4.		The an	mendments have resulted in the cancellation of:	i			
		П	the description, pages				
			the claims, Nos.				
			the drawings, sheets/fig				
5.		This rep	port has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, so the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule 70.2(c)).**	since they have been considered to go			
	in thi	icement . is report 70.17).	sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invit t as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do n	ation under Article 14 are referred to to contain amendments (Rule 70.16			
**	Any r	eplacem	ent sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item $\it 1$ and ann	exed to this report.			

v.	Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability;
	citations and explanations supporting such statement

Statement			
Novelty (N)	Claims	1, 3-7	YES
	Claims	2	NO
Inventive step (IS)	Claims		YES
• • •	Claims	1-7	NO
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	1-7	YES
	Claims		NO

- 2. Citations and explanations
 - 1 Reference is made to the following documents:

D1: DE 39 32 216 A (BOSCH GMBH ROBERT) 4 April 1991

D2: FR-A-2 818 933 (VALEO ELECTRONIQUE) 5 July 2002

D3: EP-A-1 191 279 (HELLA KG HUECK & CO) 27 March

2002

D4: FR-A-2 772 511 (PEUGEOT) 18 June 1999

D5: EP-A-0 765 775 (TRW INC) 2 April 1997

D6: US 2001/019482 A1 (INOUE TAKASHI ET AL) 6

September 2001

2 INDEPENDENT CLAIM 1:

2.1 The amendments submitted with the letter of 5
January 2005 introduce substantive matter which,
contrary to PCT Article 34(2)(b)), goes beyond the
disclosure of the international application as
filed.

The amendments in question are as follows:

In the characterising portion of the claim, the passage

"that the second illumination system can be switched on only after the switching stage representing the low beam"

has been replaced by the passages
"that the second and third illumination systems can
be switched on only after the switching stage
representing the low beam" and "wherein the second
and third illumination systems can be operated
independently of one another".

In the version as filed, the description on page 7, line 16 to page 8, line 7 introduces two exemplary circuits or switches:

- a) circuit 1 (page 7, lines 16-30): With regard to this circuit, there is no indication that the fog lights (represented by the second illumination system in the newly submitted claims) can be switched on only after the switching stage representing the low beam
- b) circuit 2 (page 8, lines 1-7): Here the explanation is given that, before switching stages 7 and 8 (fog lights and rear fog lights) and instead of switching stage 3 (infrared lighting), a switching stage 6 is provided for infrared lighting. This means that the second (fog lights) and the third (infrared lighting) illumination systems cannot be operated independently of one another, because the switching on of the second illumination system must always come after the switching on of the third illumination system.

Consequently, the description does not present any situation which simultaneously encompasses the features of the two aforementioned passages from the newly submitted claim 1. Claim 1 therefore goes

beyond the disclosure of the international application as filed.

The examination is therefore based on the original version of claim 1.

2.2 The solution proposed in claim 1 of the present application cannot be deemed inventive for the following reasons (PCT Article 33(3)):

D5 is considered the prior art closest to the subject matter of claim 1.

D5 discloses (the references in parentheses relate to said document):

A circuit for actuating a first illumination system for emitting visible light with a plurality of illumination states with a low beam and a full beam (figure 2: column 3, lines 44-55; the feature full beam is implicitly included in the feature "Headlamps"),

and for actuating a second illumination system for emitting light (column 3, line 56),

with a single switch having switching stages representing a plurality of illumination stages for actuating the two illumination systems (figures 2, 3), wherein the arrangement of the switching stages of the circuit is fixed such that the second illumination system can be switched on only after the switching stage representing the low beam (column 3, line 56 - column 4, line 4).

The subject matter of claim 1 therefore differs from the known circuit in that the second illumination system is suitable for emitting light in the infrared, i.e. non-visible, wavelength range. The problem addressed by the present invention can therefore be considered that of extending the use of the known circuit of D5 to further lighting functions.

D6 discloses an illumination system for emitting visible and non-visible light, wherein the infrared light can be switched on only after the low beam has been switched on (see paragraphs 4-6, 11, 34-35, 41-42, 46, 93-95, in particular paragraph 46, final sentence).

It would be obvious for a person skilled in the art seeking to achieve the same purpose with an illumination system as per D6 to use the circuit known from D5 to corresponding effect with the subject matter of D6. In this way he would arrive at a circuit as per claim 1, without thereby being inventive.

The solution proposed in claim 1 of the present application cannot therefore be considered inventive (PCT Article 33(3)).

3 INDEPENDENT CLAIM 2:

- 3.1 The amendments submitted with the letter of 5

 January 2005 meet the requirements of PCT Article
 34(2)(b).
- 3.2 The present application does not meet the requirements of PCT Article 33(1) because the subject matter of claim 2 is not novel (PCT Article

33(2)).

D1 discloses

A switch (implicit, column 2, lines 21-27; "switching over ... switching on") for actuating a first illumination system for emitting visible light with a plurality of illumination states with a low beam and a full beam (column 2, line 23), and for actuating a second illumination system for emitting light whose wavelength range is in the infrared, i.e. non-visible, wavelength range (column 2, line 31),

with a single switch having switching stages representing a plurality of illumination states for actuating the two illumination systems (implicit: the switch for switching from low beam to full beam and vice versa also serves as the switch for actuating the infrared light: column 3, lines 21-27), wherein the arrangement of the switching stages of the switch is fixed such that the switching stage representing the full beam can be switched on only after the switching stage of the second illumination system has been switched on (column 2, lines 24-31: the infrared light is switched on together with the low beam, and it is then possible to switch over from low beam to full beam as required).

D1 thus discloses all the features of claim 2.

All the features of claim 2 are also known from D3 (paragraphs 6, 7, 22; here too the switch is considered an implicit feature).

The subject matter of claim 2 is therefore not novel.

in the search report.

do not contain any features which, in combination with the features of any claim to which they refer, meet the PCT inventive step requirements - see documents D1-D6 and the corresponding passages cited

Further observations:

- The application does not meet the requirements of PCT Article 6 because <u>claim 7</u> is not clear. It is not clear which "further illumination means" (not defined in the previous claims) are to be displayed by the "control light".
- The combination of <u>claims 3 and 6</u> also leads to problems of clarity (PCT Article 6). In claim 3 the switching stages are not supposed to lock into place, but in claim 6, a switching stage is supposed to lock into place. This is contradictory.